Annotated Drawing

Showing Changes Made

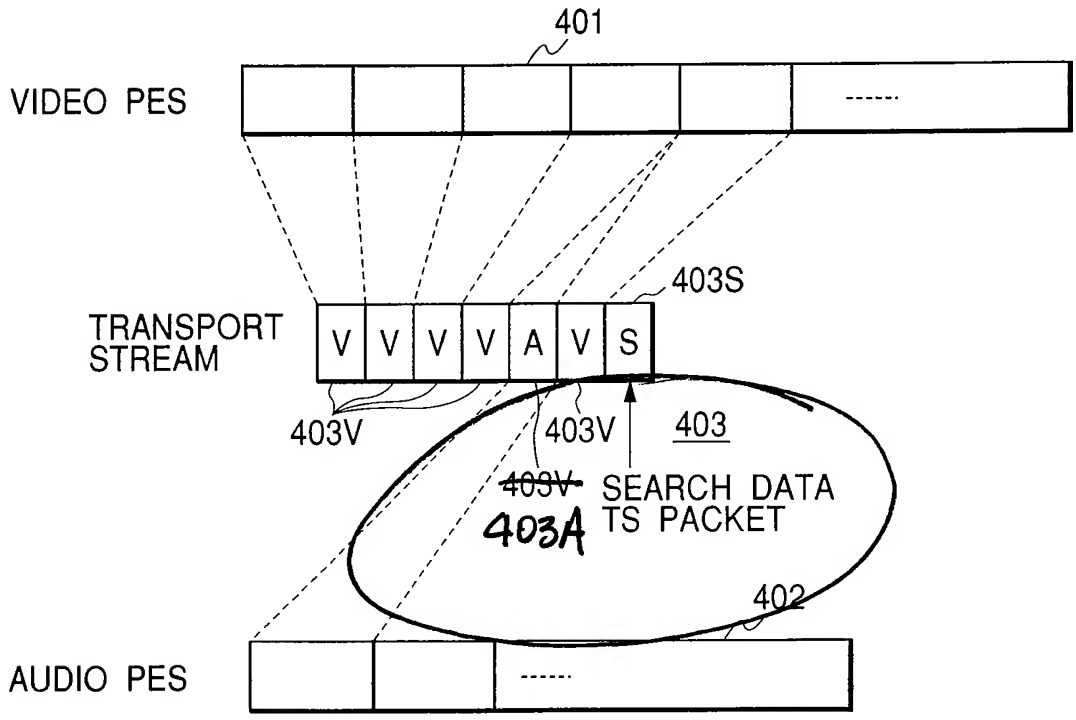
Sheet 1 of 1

Appln. No. 10/771,794

FIG. 3

VIDEO PES	VIDEO PES	VIDEO PES	VIDEO PES	AUDIO PES	VIDEO PES	SEARCH DATA

FIG. 4



REMARKS

Claims 1 and 2 have been amended. Claims 4-7 and 9-20 have been canceled. The drawings have been amended.

The Examiner has objected to FIG. 4 stating that the reference character 403V identifying the block A of transport stream 403S should be changed to 403A. Applicant has included herein a request to amend the drawings and, in particular, FIG. 4 in the manner required by the Examiner. Approval of the drawing change is respectfully requested.

The Examiner has rejected applicant's claims 1-7, 9-16 and 18-20 under 35 USC § 103(a) as unpatentable based on the Higurashi, et al. patent (US Patent No. 6,108,148) and the Okuyama patent (US Patent No. 6,366,630). Claims 8 and 17 have also been rejected under 35 USC § 103(a) as unpatentable based on the latter two references taken with the Lane patent (US Patent No. 6,031,960). With respect to applicant's claims, as amended, these rejections are respectfully traversed.

Applicant's claim 1 has been amended to better define applicant's invention. In particular, claim 1 now recites "A reproducing apparatus comprising: reproducing means for reproducing moving image data for normal reproduction and image data for high-speed reproduction from a recording medium which records thereon moving image data train including the moving image data for normal reproduction which is encoded by using intra-frame coding and inter-frame coding and the image data for high-speed reproduction; an interface for outputs in a form of encoded data the moving image data for normal reproduction and the image data for high-speed reproduction, each of which is reproduced by the reproducing means; mode setting means for setting one of a normal reproduction mode in which said reproducing means reproduces the moving image data for normal reproduction and

the image data for high-speed reproduction and a high-speed reproduction mode in which said reproducing means reproduces the image data for high-speed reproduction; and decoding means for selectively decoding one of the moving image data for normal reproduction and the image data for high-speed reproduction, each of which is reproduced by the reproducing means, according to the mode set by said mode setting means, wherein in the normal reproduction mode, said interface multiplexes and outputs in a form of encoded data the moving image data for normal reproduction and the image data for high-speed reproduction and said decoding means decodes the moving image data for normal reproduction, and wherein in the high-speed reproduction mode, said interface stops outputting the image data for high-speed reproduction and said decoding means decodes the image data for high-speed reproduction.

Such a construction is not taught or suggested by the cited art of record. More particularly, the Higurashi, et al. patent discloses in FIG. 7 a reproduction apparatus which is arranged to reproduce normal reproduction data and high-speed reproduction data. The reproduction apparatus includes a selector 49 to select and output either normal reproduction data or different high-speed reproduction data (e.g., column 9 lines 9-65).

The Okuyama patent discloses in FIG. 7 a recording and reproducing apparatus including an IEEE1394 interface. Specifically, a switch 24 selects and outputs an ISO packet of reproduced video data from an isochronous packet converter circuit 23 and an ISO packet of a head switch pulse or a frame pulse from an isochronous packet converter circuit 27. In this connection, it should be noted that the ISO packet is not data reproduced from a recording medium and is merely a head switch pulse or a frame pulse.

As a result, while the Okuyama patent may teach outputting reproduced data in a form

of encoded data, this patent, like the Higurashi, et al. patent, fails to teach or suggest multiplexing and outputting normal reproduction data and high-speed reproduction data both of which are reproduced from a recording medium in a normal reproduction mode. Therefore, combining the Okuyama patent with the Higurashi, et al. patent would merely result in a system in which the reproduction data selected by the switch 49 (either normal reproduction data or high-speed reproduction data) is multiplexed with data (the head switch pulse, for example) which is not reproduced video data at all.

Thus, the combined patents would not teach or suggest "mode setting means for setting one of a normal reproduction mode in which said reproducing means reproduces the moving image data for normal reproduction and the image data for high-speed reproduction . . .wherein in the normal reproduction mode, said interface multiplexes and outputs in a form of encoded data the moving image data for normal reproduction and the image data for high-speed reproduction," as required by applicant's amended claim 1.

In addition, neither the Higurashi, et al. patent nor the Okuyama patent can teach applicant's claimed decoding means for decoding the reproduced video data. In this connection, it appears that the reproduction apparatus of the Higurashi, et al. patent may be provided with a decoding means which is to be connected to the selector 49 to receive the reproduced data therefrom. However, even if this were so, the apparatus of the Higarushi, et al. patent, as above-discussed, is arranged in such a manner that, in the normal reproduction mode, only normal reproduction data from a normal buffer memory 48 would be selected and output by the selector 49 and then decoded. Thus, in the normal reproduction mode, the selector 49 would not select and output both the normal reproduction data and high-speed reproduction data as a multiplexed data nor would the patent thus teach or suggest decoding

means adapted to decode in a normal reproduction mode only moving data for normal reproduction when the latter data is multiplexed with image data for high-speed reproduction, as also required by amended claim 1.

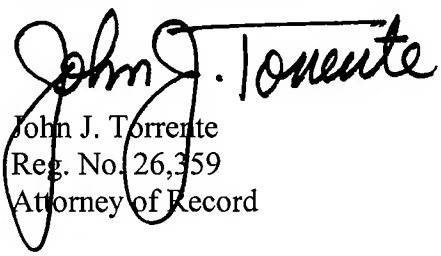
Moreover, in the Higurashi, et al. patent, in the high-speed reproduction mode, the selector 49 is arranged to always select one of the different high-speed reproduction data from respective trick play buffer memories 47-1 to 47-6, and output the selected high-speed reproduction data to a decoder, for example. Thus, the Higurashi, et al. patent does not teach or suggest a high-speed reproduction mode in which an interface stops outputting the high-speed reproduction data and a decoder decodes the high-speed reproduction data, as further recited in the amended claim 1.

Based on all of the above, applicant's amended claim 1, and its respective dependent claims, are believed to patentably distinguish over the Higurashi, et al. patent and the Okuyama patent. The Lane patent has been relied on as teaching that high-speed reproduction image data includes only intra-frame encoded data, but this teaching fails to add anything to the Higurashi, et al. and Okuyama patents to change this conclusion.

In view of the above, it is submitted that applicant's claims, as amended, patentably distinguish over the cited art of record. Accordingly, reconsideration of the claims is respectfully requested.

Dated: October 8, 2007

Respectfully submitted,



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